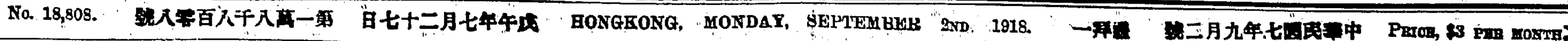




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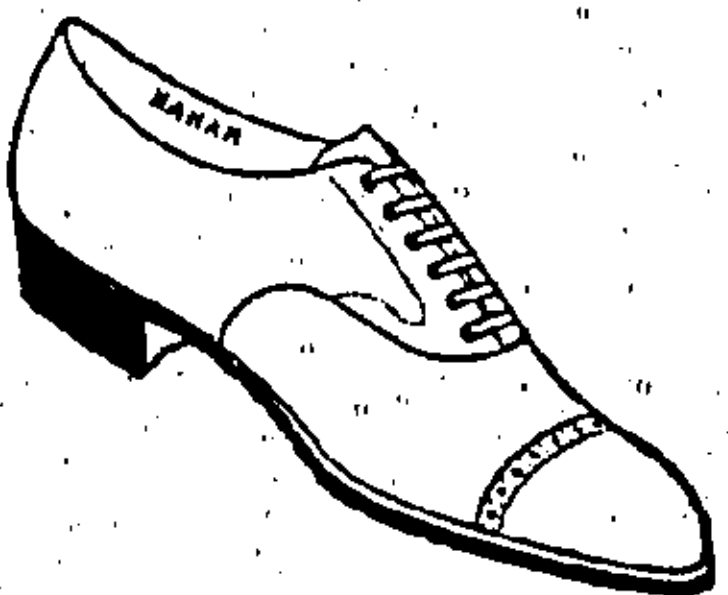
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IN A GERMAN "PRISON CAMP"

HOW BRITISH MISSIONARIES WERE TREATED.

GERMAN SOLICITUDE FOR NATIVE RACES.

A Canadian mission worker who had been a prisoner in the hands of the Germans in "German" East Africa from the commencement of the war till the British occupied the country a few months ago, has been spending a few days in Hongkong on his way back to Canada. Seen by a reporter of the *Daily Press* he was unwilling to relate his experiences, because, he said, he had suffered too much at the hands of the Germans for 22 months and 11 days, to ever want to recount his sufferings. The tale was too terrible, and was typical of what the Germans had done in Germany, itself, and Poland, and what their Turkish "brothers" had done in Armenia.

Our reporter was, however, able to glean a few particulars of the experiences of some of the European missionaries who had been in captivity. Mr. W. Green was one of a band of 50 missionaries in "German" East when the war commenced. Rumours of war had never reached them out there in the "silent places," and it was a rude awakening to them when they were summoned by the German authorities on August 4th, 1914.

Before this, rumours had been bruited about that the relations between the British and the Germans, whose territories adjoined each other, were strained, and he had heard that a British Police Officer and a number of Askaris had been murdered by the Germans some days before war was declared in Europe. This act of hostility did not seem to be expected, and the relations between the two nations were very near breaking point when the news was received that Britain and Germany were at war.

The British subjects in "German" East Africa seemed all to be Missionaries, and when, in answer to the summons from the German authorities, they reported themselves at the capital, their papers were examined, and they were allowed out on patrol, no doubt under a certain amount of surveillance. This comparative freedom, however, was only to last for ten days, for on August 24th, 1914, they were all summoned again to the capital, and this time they were put into a prison camp, where they remained till General von Goeben's victorious army forced the Germans to retreat, and the prisoners were released.

The indignities which the 50 white men in the camp were forced to undergo, Mr. Green could not be induced to describe. Suffice it to say that their sufferings were terrible, and it was only the fact that the prisoners were buoyed up with the hope that the British would soon enter the country that enabled them to bear up. They were given the cheapest native food. The sanitary arrangements were horrible, and in every way their life was made as much of a "hell" as it was possible to make it. They were not allowed to keep diaries or any other written matter.

When they were released, those men who could carry a rifle joined the British forces, and perhaps some of them got an opportunity of paying off their score. Mr. Green was one of those who joined the Army, but the long months of imprisonment had taken toll of his physique and he was soon forced by broken health to resign.

Our reporter introduced Dr. Sol's most recent statement in regard to the manner in which the Germans treat native races. Mr. Green replied: "The natives love the Germans as much as you or I would love a snake."

Speaking at a meeting held at the Union Church on Friday evening, Mr. Green referred briefly to the way the Germans treated the natives of "German" East Africa. It was their policy not to teach them any trade, and consequently they did not look with a favourable eye on the British missionaries, who taught house-building, brick-making, carpentry and many other things. Germans paid their native coolies at the rate of Rs. (about \$1.20 Hongkong currency) per month, and if anyone paid more than that figure he was severely reprimanded, because the Germans did not want to get the natives educated to big wages.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

An officer, in Mesopotamia had a wonderful escape from death in two ways. The British were attacking the Turks up a flat duff, on one flank of which was a lake, on the other the river Tigris. The officer was on the extreme flank next the lake, and was shot down by a machine-gun, receiving several serious wounds, and one through the head by which he lost the sight of both eyes. The doctor passed him as dead, and he was left to lie where he was till the battle was over. During the night a strong north wind arose, which, on this shallow lake, blew the water landwards, and it reached and floated the officer off. He was quite insensible—indeed, did not regain consciousness till eight days afterwards. But he was found the following morning, 29 hours after he had been shot, some considerable distance down the lake shore, and still alive. The explanation of this miraculous escape is that the shores of the lake are very flat, and the officer was lying on his back. He was thus inch by inch with the set of the wind gently grounded along to the place where he was found.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND CASH PRIZES.

The Matriculation Board has recommended the award of the following scholarships and cash prizes on the results of the recent Matriculation Examination:—

King Edward Scholarships.
Annual value £40, tenable for 5 years; open to British subjects:—
Oon Khye Hong, Penang Free School.
Ng Ah Hoe, Penang Free School.

President's Scholarships.
Annual value \$400. (Peking currency), tenable for 5 years; open to Chinese subjects:—
Tam Wai-ying, Queen's College.
Yue Man-wong, Stephen's College.

Cash Prizes of \$100.
Awarded to the top candidates in the Matriculation Examination:—
Oon Khye Hong, Penang Free School.
Ng Ah Hoe, Penang Free School.
Yueh Cheung-hoe, Penang Free School.
James Young Lawrence Saye, Diocesan Boys' School.

JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION, JULY 1918.

BOYS.

1. Luk Kai-ling, Queen's College.
2. Mir Alim Khan, Queen's College.
3. Chan Kam-man, Queen's College.
4. Siu Ping-kong, Queen's College.
5. Chan Shiu-to, Queen's College.
6. Ip Kan, Queen's College.
7. Kong Kam-chuen, Queen's College.
8. John Francisco Vieira Ribeiro, St. Joseph's College.
9. Chan Uying, Queen's College.
10. Leung Wah-ping, St. Joseph's College.
11. Antonio Mathias Gomes, St. Joseph's College.
12. Pun Ping-chung, Queen's College.
13. Ip Shiu-on, Queen's College.
14. Leung Ting-shun, Queen's College.
15. Chow Fung-to, St. Joseph's College. (Dist. in Chinese).
16. Antony Ng, St. Joseph's College.
17. Tsoi Tak-shak, Queen's College. (Dist. in Chinese).
18. Francisco Vicente Vieira Ribeiro, St. Joseph's College.
19. Lo Wai-sun, Queen's College.
20. Wong Chow, St. Joseph's College.
21. Edward Michael Franco, St. Joseph's College.
22. Leonardo D'Almada e Castro, St. Joseph's College.
23. Jean Jacques Chier, St. Joseph's College. (Dist. in French).
24. Fung Hoi-shun, Queen's College.
25. Michel Laurent, St. Joseph's College.
26. Poon Yik-wo, Queen's College. (Dist. in Chinese).
27. Ho Man-kei, St. Joseph's College.
28. Yung On-yin, Queen's College.
29. Charles Pau, St. Joseph's College.
30. Mendel Barwald, St. Joseph's College.
31. Marcelo Nubia Ko Chung-fong, St. Joseph's College.
32. Lo Fook, Queen's College.
33. Louis Chan, St. Joseph's College.
34. Yung Shiu-ching, Queen's College.
35. Poon Wing Kwan-tse, St. Joseph's College.
36. Cheong Wai-lai, Queen's College.
37. Leung Tin-yung, St. Joseph's College.
38. Mak Shu-fan, Queen's College.
39. Harvey William Knight, Diocesan Boys' School.
40. Philip Brookes Bamsey, Diocesan Boys' School.
41. Tsoi Tak-shun, Queen's College.
42. Kwok On, Diocesan Boys' School. (Dist. Arithmetic, Geography).
43. Ma Shiu-cheung, Diocesan Boys' School.
44. Arthur James Kent, Diocesan Boys' School.
45. Kyr Bulank, Diocesan Boys' School.
46. George Stephen Ford, Diocesan Boys' School.
47. Wong Sik-chung, Diocesan Boys' School.
48. John Linton, Diocesan Boys' School.
49. Wong Chung-un, Queen's College.
50. Sin Ping-ke, Diocesan Boys' School.
51. Edward Charles Fincher, Diocesan Boys' School.
52. Ip Ping-in, Queen's College.
53. Ng Lu-an, Queen's College.
54. Hung Kam-xang, Diocesan Boys' School.
55. Douglas Samuel Green, Diocesan Boys' School.
56. Charles Frederick Gower Jackson, Diocesan Boys' School.
57. Ngan Chun-ang, Diocesan Boys' School. (Dist. in Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Book-keeping, Biblical Knowledge).
58. William James Howard, Diocesan Boys' School.
59. Chau Hin, Diocesan Boys' School.
60. John Graham Anderson, Diocesan Boys' School.
61. Leung Yu, Queen's College. (Dist. in Arithmetic).
62. Henry Fox, Diocesan Boys' School.
63. Pun Fun-nam, St. Stephen's College.
64. Li Ling-pun, Queen's College.
65. Yung Shiu-hong, St. Stephen's College.
66. Yau Ka-yang, Queen's College.
67. Tso Shu-shung, St. Stephen's College.
68. Yik Tai-ting, Queen's College.
69. Ma Hing-ai, St. Stephen's College.
70. Chau Wing-keung, Queen's College.
71. Hau Han-sun, St. Stephen's College.
72. Fung Pui-ying, Queen's College. (Dist. in Chinese).
73. Cheung Fa-man, Ying Wah College.
74. Chan Yuk-in, Queen's College.
75. Wai Pak-king, Ying Wah College.
76. Kwok Chiu-hon, Queen's College.
77. Cheong, Ying Wah College.
78. Tan Shiu-wah, Ying Wah College.
79. Chan Tin-ying, Ying Wah College.
80. Chan Sum, Ying Wah College. (Dist. in Chinese).
81. Francisco Xavier D'Almada e Castro.
82. Stanley Patrick She. (Dist. in Book-keeping).
83. Chan Kwai-pun, Queen's College.
84. Abdealy Teshob Motabhy Barnas, St. Joseph's College. (Dist. in Book-keeping).
85. Shang Gong-kyung, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
86. Oung Sze-zung, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
87. Sung Zong-man, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
88. Tsang Zung-kuin, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
89. Tso Chiu-wan, Medhurst College, Shanghai.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE COLONY'S FINANCES FOR MAY.

The Treasury has issued the following financial statement for the month of May, 1918:—

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 31st March, 1918	\$5,135,951.19
Revenue from 1st April to 31st May, 1918	3,335,464.42
Expenditure from 1st April to 31st May, 1918	8,551,415.61
Balance	3,372,084.62
Exclusive of Crown Agents' accounts for January.	\$8,279,330.96

OFFICIAL NIGHTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of September, 1918:—

Date	Ends	Begins
Sept. 1st	5.54 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
" 2nd	5.55 "	6.51 "
" 3rd	5.55 "	6.49 "
" 4th	5.55 "	6.48 "
" 5th	5.55 "	6.48 "
" 6th	5.55 "	6.48 "
" 7th	5.55 "	6.47 "
" 8th	5.55 "	6.46 "
" 9th	5.55 "	6.45 "
" 10th	5.55 "	6.44 "
" 11th	5.55 "	6.43 "
" 12th	5.55 "	6.42 "
" 13th	5.55 "	6.41 "
" 14th	5.55 "	6.40 "
" 15th	5.55 "	6.39 "
" 16th	5.55 "	6.38 "
" 17th	5.55 "	6.37 "
" 18th	5.55 "	6.36 "
" 19th	5.55 "	6.35 "
" 20th	6.0 "	6.35 "
" 21st	6.0 "	6.34 "
" 22nd	6.0 "	6.33 "
" 23rd	6.1 "	6.32 "
" 24th	6.1 "	6.31 "
" 25th	6.1 "	6.30 "
" 26th	6.2 "	6.29 "
" 27th	6.2 "	6.28 "
" 28th	6.2 "	6.27 "
" 29th	6.2 "	6.25 "
" 30th	6.2 "	6.24 "

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

COMMEMORATIONS.

P.C. 137 Chan Yik Shu is commended by the Captain-Superintendent of Police for following up when off duty and securing the arrest of a thief. The latter, after being chased a considerable distance by the Constable, finally jumped into the Harbour. He was taken from the water and arrested by Staff Inspector Watt and a Chinese Constable. The occurrence took place in the early morning. This Constable has now been three times commended on one occasion for saving life.

Staff Inspector Watt is also commended by the Captain-Superintendent of Police in connection with the above case for smartly turning out in a dinghy and effecting the arrest.

INSPECTORS.

Inspectors in possession of swords and belts are required to wear same on all parades to be taken by a Superintendent.

ROUTE MARCH.

All ranks at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, September 2nd.

STRENGTH.

Joined—P.C. 457 Lightburn, posted to No. 1 Section, No. 1 Platoon.

P.C. 491 Statler is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

P.C. 556 Beltrao is invalidated out. August 31st, 1918.

301—Yuen Kwai-sun, Belilios Public School. (Dist. Geography, Biblical Knowledge).

302—Li Kiu-ue, St. Stephen's Girls' College.

303—Yung Yik-wa, Belilios Public School.

304—Olivia Maria Xavier, Belilios Public School.

307—Elda Maria Xavier, Belilios Public School.

309—Wong San-tan, Belilios Public School.

310—Emilia de Figueiredo, Italian Convent.

311—Wong Po-wei, Belilios Public School.

312—Marjorie Edna Garrad, Italian Convent.

313—Sung Lau-ngan, Belilios Public School.

314—Theresa Maria Gil, Italian Convent.

315—Lucy Thomas, Belilios Public School.

316—Ada Hammond, Italian Convent.

317—Tam Lai-sheung, Belilios Public School.

319—Aida Maria Silva, Belilios Public School.

320—Maria Augusto dos Remedios, Italian Convent.

321—Eunice Samy, Belilios Public School.

322—Tam Chiu-tin, Italian Convent.

323—Anna Lynn, Belilios Public School.

324—Theresa Jesus Gomes, St. Mary's School.

325—Lucia Augusta Lopes, Belilios Public School.

327—Aida Dolores Leon, Belilios Public School.

329—Lu Chai-ying, Belilios Public School.

330—Aurea Celia Carvalho, French Convent.

331—Laura Figueiredo, Belilios Public School.

333—Chung Yuk-king, Belilios Public School.

334—Marie Stella Noronha, French Convent.

335—Sophia Alarkia, Belilios Public School.

336—Lucy Harve Haynes, French Convent.

339—Kathleen Kirkwood, Kowloon British School.

340—Rose Emily White, French Convent.

341—Ng Sui-lin, St. Stephen's Girls' College.

342—Mary Mathias, French Convent.

AQUATIC SPORTS MEETING.

HONGKONG CADETS' "DAY-OUT"

"THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL AFTER-NOON'S SPORT."

A large gathering assembled at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday afternoon to witness the annual aquatic sports of the Hongkong Defence Corps Cadet Company, and both the competitors and the visitors enjoyed a pleasant and interesting afternoon. Lieut. Beard and the Company's Drill Instructor were in charge of the meeting, and the events were worked off punctually.

Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Claud Seyern, C.M.G., Major and Mrs. Morgan, Major and Mrs. Hammond, and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley. The sports commenced shortly after 3 p.m. and continued for three hours, a noticeable feature being the extreme keenness of the competitors.

The standard achieved, both in diving and swimming, was quite as good as that of last year, and the events showed that the Company possesses some swimmers of great promise, especially among the younger lads. The 200 yards Champion ship went to Lyon, with Jack a close second. These two lads were conspicuously successful on Saturday. They finished first and second, respectively, in the 100 yds. and the 50 yds. swimming races, in spite of heavy handicapping, while the all-round excellence of Lyon was mainly responsible for No. 1 Section winning the coveted shield presented by Lieut. Beard. This shield has been competed for twice previously. No. 1 Section won it in 1916 and No. 2 Section wrested it from them in 1917, so that it must have been a source of great satisfaction to No. 1 Section to get it back again. Logan, Lawson, Brown and Robertson proved the most promising of the junior boys.

At the close of the competitions, Mrs. Morgan distributed the prizes amid much cheering. When this duty had been performed, Lieut. Beard said that Sergeant Jack, one of the members of the Company, was shortly leaving for the front. He had been a member of the Company from its inception, and was a very capable non-commissioned officer. Sections 3 and 4 wished to offer him a token of their good wishes. Amid loud applause, Mrs. Morgan then made the presentation to Sergeant Jack.

Cheers having been given for Major and Mrs. Morgan and for Lieut. Beard, the gathering dispersed.

During the afternoon the guests were supplied with tea and light refreshments.

THE RESULTS.

250 Yards Championship.—1, Lyon, 3min. 4secs.; 2, Jack, 3min. 7secs. Other competitors:—Railton and Frost.

Long Plunge, Junior.—1, Logan; 2, Graham; 3, McCubbin.

Long Plunge, Senior.—1, Duncan; 2, Frost; 3, Simmons.

Hundred Yards Handicap, Junior.—First heat: 1, Lawson; 2, Trueman. Second heat: 1, Logan; 2, Hedley. Final: 1, Logan; 2, Lawson.

Hundred Yards Handicap, Senior.—First heat: 1, Jack; 2, Jordan. Second heat: 1, Lyon; 2, Railton. Third heat: 1, Taylor; 2, Hyde. Fourth heat: 1, Ramsey; 2, Frost. Semi-final: 1st heat: 1, Jack; 2, Taylor. Semi-final: 2nd heat: 1, Lyon; 2, Ramsey. Final: 1, Lyon (6secs.); 2, Jack.

High Dive, Juniors.—1, George; 2, Logan.

High Dive, Senior.—1, Martin; 2, Railton.

50 Yards Handicap, Junior.—First heat: 1, Logan; 2, Hedley. Second heat: 1, Brown; 2, Lawson. Third heat: 1, Brown; 2, Lawson. Fourth heat: 1, Robertson; 2, McCubbin. Fifth heat: 1, Howell; 2, George. Semi-final: First heat: 1, Brown; 2, Lawson. Semi-final: Second heat: 1, Robertson; 2, Howell. Final: 1, Brown; 2, Robertson.

50 Yards Handicap, Senior.—First heat: 1, Taylor; 2, Ramsey. Second heat: 1, Lyon; 2, Jennings. Third heat: 1, Stoneham; 2, Duncan. Fourth heat: 1, Jack; 2, Hast. Fifth heat: 1, Frost; 2, Hyde. Semi-final: 1st heat: 1, Lyon; 2, Ramsey. Semi-final: 2nd heat: 1, Jack; 2, Frost. Final: 1, Lyon; 2, Jack.

Team Race.—No. 3 Section: Jack, Frost, Railton, Jordan, Hyde, and Gerard.

Diving for Plates, Junior.—1, McCubbin (7); 2, Trueman (6).

Diving for Plates, Senior.—1, Taylor (11); 2, Ramsey (10).

Championship Shield.—Awarded by Lieut. Beard for the Section which gained the largest number of points during the meeting:—No. 1 Section.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION.

H.K.C.C. v. K.C.C.

This match, played on the Hongkong Club's ground on Saturday, ended in a win for the home team by 69 games to 30. Scores:—

Cary and Hancock beat Lindsay and Manley, 7-4; beat Blackburn and Abraham, 6-2; beat Jewsbury and Railton, 10-1.

Morse and Kent beat Lindsay and Manley, 7-4; beat Blackburn and Abraham, 10-1; beat Jewsbury and Railton, 10-1.

Sections and Jennings beat Lindsay and Manley, 8-3; lost to Blackburn and Abraham, 3-8; lost to Jewsbury and Railton, 5-4.

"HONGKONG BEAUTIFUL" AND HOUSE-RENTS. THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

BY A EUROPEAN OF MODERATE MEANS.

[CONTINUED.]

I have been interested in—and, may say, a little amused at—the agitation which has been started in favour of the "Hongkong Beautiful." Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, by his criticism of the city's sanitary arrangements and his references to the evils of overcrowding in Chinese quarters, set the ball rolling. It was given another kick by Mr. A. H. Harris, Professor Middleton Smith has now joined in the game, both candidates for the vacancy on the Legislative Council adopted housing reform as their war-cry when appealing for the suffrages of the Justices of the Peace, and, soon if we are not careful, we shall have a public committee formed to put out those "reasoned and far-sighted views and plans" only to find possibly, after considerable expenditure of time and trouble, that these plans, desirable as they may appear on the surface, are of such a nebulous character that they will amount to little or nothing.

It is very easy—and a pleasant occupation for those in whom all civic spirit is not yet dead—to lie back in a long chair on a warm summer evening, and, through clouds of tobacco smoke, to picture the ideal Garden City as it might be designed in Utopia. One can visualise the whole of the Kowloon Peninsula intersected by wide well-lighted avenues, lined on either side with picturesque little houses, and down the centre would go changing the electric cars filled with orderly, well-dressed throngs of Chinese coolies with happy, smiling faces, travelling to and from their daily toil. There would probably be no fares to pay because an enlightened Government, with long-sighted views of the Empire's requirements, would run the cars as a public service in order, in this way, to provide employers with much needed cheap labour.

Before any public committee is appointed let us know exactly what we want, or the result will be a meeting, a resolution, and then death from inanition. The record of the Constitutional Reform Association—which, by the way, has collected quite a number of odd dollars from those Europeans of moderate means whose lot it is our desire to lighten—should be regarded as a serious warning. What is the problem? Do not let us continue the issue. Are we longing for that city of our dreams "where every prospect pleases," or do we simply want our rents reduced? As a practical man I would advise the public committee to enliven "Reduction in Rents" on their banner if they wish to obtain a large following—and, of course, the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the "people" is a *sine qua non* in the democratic movement which it is proposed to initiate. If it was found that an organisation was necessary to bring about the desired results and that funds were needed I would myself risk another dollar, in spite of the rather saddening experience to which I have just alluded, and I daresay there would be many others who would follow my example. But even the problem involved in a reduction of rents presents not one, but many, difficulties, and I would suggest that it should be decided whether the public committee beforehand which particular one they should endeavour to overcome.

"To bring a decent home within the reach of the European of moderate means." That seems a sound, practical, and at first sight, easy proposition to tackle. The need is said to be urgent. The simplest plan, of course, would be to persuade the Government to build in some quiet neighbourhood, thirty or forty semi-detached villas and to let them, at a price which would just cover their cost, to those Europeans who could show that their need for such accommodation was sufficiently pressing to warrant this preferential treatment—a row of superior almshouses, in effect. The problem would be solved for a few years, at any rate, for the number of Europeans now clamouring for houses must be comparatively small considering that according to the conscription figures there are excluding Government servants, less than 400 males under forty years of age in the Colony, and some of these, I presume, are satisfied as they are. But, alas! sentiment steps in; there would be a whisper of charity, and those who are now bemoaning their fate—if there be any such—and imploring the Government to do something would look upon these houses, askance and refuse to enter them if paid to do so. Therefore that delightful simple scheme must be put on one side as impracticable.

Something more statesmanlike, something more enduring must be thought out. To build houses and to place them in the open market is obviously no solution. Our imaginary man of moderate means would not be able to secure one because there would be so many others ready and willing to pay a higher rent than he could afford. If the population was not increasing the fact of building houses and still more houses would, I suppose, tend to reduce rents in time. But the population is increasing, and increasing rapidly. Moreover, I do not think I should be very wide of the mark if I said that new houses are already being erected at the rate of a thousand a year. Even a public committee cannot wave a magic wand and bring cities into being during the night. What would the committee want the Government to do? Not, surely, to

make itself responsible for a vast housing scheme for the poorer Chinese, so that indirectly the Europeans might benefit through a lessening of the demand for houses in those localities in which they desire to congregate? We should be using a Nasmith hammer to crack a nut, and I doubt whether the nut would be cracked even then. At the present moment there are hundreds of fine building sites within a three-mile radius of Kowloon Ferry and no one, apparently, is anxious to take them up. There are no electric cars, but I ask, again—What do we want? If there was this great demand for houses, if there were a sufficient number of Europeans struggling for an outlet to some place where they could secure "fresh air and peaceful nights" surely some enterprising builder would be willing to speculate in a few bricks and mortar even if these people of moderate means could not raise sufficient money to build homes for themselves. To be an hour away from the centre of business activity is no great hardship, to hire or maintain a vehicle could reduce the time of the journey by half, and would add scarcely more than \$10 a month to the cost of living—and what would that matter if rents were low. While advantage is not taken of these opportunities it seems to me that this demand cannot be so great as we are sometimes led to believe. In most countries awaiting development houses spring up in all sorts of out-of-the-way places. Here we have fine, well-laid roads and yet the land alongside lies idle. The cost of the land cannot, I think, by any stretch of the imagination, be described as unreasonable, nor are the building regulations, as far as I know, onerous. What is the nature of the encouragement that we are praying for?

Still dealing with the requirements of the Europeans, although, after all, it is only one branch, and perhaps the least important branch of the subject—it has been suggested that the opening-up of the Pokfulam catchment area for building would relieve us of all our present troubles. It is questionable, considering the long periods of drought which occur occasionally, and the necessity of securing as much water as possible from the higher levels, whether it would be a wise policy to rely altogether upon Tytun Tuk. It is conceivable that a combination of circumstances might place us in an unhappy predicament if the Pokfulam area was utilised, but that by the way. I suppose the cost of building houses on the higher levels would be such that, judging from "Investor's" figures, rents would be in the neighbourhood of \$150 a month. On the lower levels, I presume, the European of moderate means would be in competition again with the Chinese and Japanese. The record of the Constitutional Reform Association—which, by the way, has collected quite a number of odd dollars from those Europeans of moderate means whose lot it is our desire to lighten—should be regarded as a serious warning. What is the problem? Do not let us continue the issue. Are we longing for that city of our dreams "where every prospect pleases," or do we simply want our rents reduced? As a practical man I would advise the public committee to enliven "Reduction in Rents" on their banner if they wish to obtain a large following—and, of course, the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the "people" is a *sine qua non* in the democratic movement which it is proposed to initiate. If it was found that an organisation was necessary to bring about the desired results and that funds were needed I would myself risk another dollar, in spite of the rather saddening experience to which I have just alluded, and I daresay there would be many others who would follow my example. But even the problem involved in a reduction of rents presents not one, but many, difficulties, and I would suggest that it should be decided whether the public committee beforehand which particular one they should endeavour to overcome.

"To bring a decent home within the reach of the European of moderate means." That seems a sound, practical, and at first sight, easy proposition to tackle. The need is said to be urgent. The simplest plan, of course, would be to persuade the Government to build in some quiet neighbourhood, thirty or forty semi-detached villas and to let them, at a price which would just cover their cost, to those Europeans who could show that their need for such accommodation was sufficiently pressing to warrant this preferential treatment—a row of superior almshouses, in effect. The problem would be solved for a few years, at any rate, for the number of Europeans now clamouring for houses must be comparatively small considering that according to the conscription figures there are excluding Government servants, less than 400 males under forty years of age in the Colony, and some of these, I presume, are satisfied as they are. But, alas! sentiment steps in; there would be a whisper of charity, and those who are now bemoaning their fate—if there be any such—and imploring the Government to do something would look upon these houses, askance and refuse to enter them if paid to do so. Therefore that delightful simple scheme must be put on one side as impracticable.

CORRESPONDENCE. DEFENCE CORPS AND POLICE DUTIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to Mr. F. C. Jenkin's speech at a presentation to C. S. M. Wilks, I think it only fair to all ranks of the Infantry Battalion of the Defence Corps to make the following statement:—"All men of the Infantry Battalion are perfectly willing to do patrol and other work for the Police, in addition to any drills they may be ordered to perform, provided they are allowed to do so under their own officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and under the direct orders of the Captain-Superintendent of Police."—Yours faithfully,

H. A. MORGAN, Major (Administrative Commandant, H.K.D.C.)

Defence Corps Headquarters, Hongkong, 31st August, 1918.

LOCAL PORTUGUESE AND WAR SERVICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In the course of an address on the occasion of a farewell presentation at the Police Reserve Club, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), is reported to have committed himself to the following statement:—"There was another class of person in the Colony who during this war had an opportunity to serve the Government—he referred to the members of the Portuguese and other races—yet had not done so. They were people who were earning their living in this Colony and were enjoying its hospitality and protection, and yet they refrained from giving five minutes of their time to the service of the Colony and from taking a share with their comrades who had been in the force all these years."

With the members of the "other races" I am not at all concerned—they are capable of taking up the cudgels on their own behalf, but as regards the Portuguese, I think it is about time that an emphatic protest was lodged in the public Press against the insinuations and aspersions from time to time cast against the little-understood and much-maligned section of the community of which I form part.

It is difficult to understand why one of Mr. Jenkin's professional avocations, occupying the position of prominence which he enjoys in this Colony, should have delivered himself of public utterances with so little sense of responsibility of the harm which his lack of reflection is calculated to inflict on those against whom his allegations are directed. Before committing himself to the damaging statement now animadverted upon, Mr. Jenkin owed it as a public duty to make sure of his facts.

It is a matter of common knowledge that, in one of his published despatches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor of Hongkong mentioned the services offered by members of the Portuguese community, through the Portuguese Consul in Hongkong, to the Government of the Colony. That offer, though gracefully recognized, was not accepted by the British Government. Regarding that other section of the Portuguese community who own allegiance to his Majesty King George, the vast majority—probably not less than from 80 to 90 per cent.—belong either to the Police Reserve or the local Defence Corps of the Colony. Those not serving in either, are for the most part either under some physical disability or are over-age.

The Portuguese earn their living and enjoy the hospitality of the Colony not on sufferance, but by virtue of reciprocal rights and privileges enjoyed by the subjects of the two countries—Great Britain and Portugal—between whom treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation exist. Mr. Jenkin should be charitable and bear in mind, also, that there are a considerably greater number of his own nationals now enjoying the hospitality of the Portuguese Government, not alone in Portugal but in Portuguese colonies and dependencies, where they are very well received, as they should be, and are earning their living besides providing a competence for the future. Can Mr. Jenkin give any example of their serving in the Municipal Force of any branch of the Defence Corps of the Portuguese Government?—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, 31st August, 1918.

ALLEGED POCKET-PICKING. COMPLAINANT ENGROSSED IN THE ANTICS OF A MONKEY.

At the Hongkong Magistrate's Court, Saturday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, three Chinese were charged with stealing a purse, containing \$67; with being in unlawful possession of \$25; and with assaulting a watchman employed by the Sincere Co.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the complainant was sitting on the roof-garden of the Sincere Company's store when the purse was stolen. Owing to several complaints that pick-pockets were frequenting the roof-garden, the Company had employed an Indian watchman. The complainant had taken off his long-coat, when one of the defendants came from behind and put his hand inside complainant's pocket. The watchman noticed the other two defendants standing behind the man who was committing the theft evidently with the intention of covering his actions. Just as the man was extracting the purse, complainant seized his hand. The watchman then

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A CHANNEL-SWEEPING INCIDENT. JAPANESE SKIPPERS FINED.

At the Marine Court on Saturday, before Commander Beckwith, R.N., G. Enuma, master of the s.s. *Senkai Maru*, and S. Akoi, master of the s.s. *Kishan Maru*, were charged with unlawfully entering the channel at Waglan whilst sweeping operations were in progress on August 29th.

James Brown stated that he was sweeping towards the Waglan entrance of the channel when he noticed the *Senkai Maru* approaching. He blew blasts on his whistle and the *Senkai Maru* proceeded seawards. He continued sweeping, and after some time, saw the *Senkai Maru* and the *Kishan Maru* again entering the channel. He blew blasts once more, and signalled to the vessels to keep more to the starboard side. The signal was answered by the *Senkai Maru*, who stopped her engines, but the *Kishan Maru* only slowed down and took notice of the signals. Complainant proceeded to the *Senkai Maru* and asked her three times to keep clear of the sweepers. The *Senkai Maru* then went slowly along the sweepers' course, forcing the latter to manoeuvre to avoid a collision. Complainant then proceeded to the *Kishan Maru* and ordered the Captain to keep off, threatening to send in a report to the Harbour Authorities if he did not do so, but the Captain took no notice. With the result that the trawlers had once more to manoeuvre to avoid a collision.

The master of the *Senkai Maru* deposed that when he entered the channel he saw another steamer there. He also saw the sweepers a long distance away. A launch came alongside his vessel and signalled to him, and he obeyed the warning by altering his course and then stopping his engines. When the launch ordered him to go ahead he went full speed ahead, keeping clear of the sweepers.

The master of the *Kishan Maru* said he noticed some sweepers coming towards him and later saw a signal to stop his engines. He obeyed the instruction and some time later the launch signalled to him to go ahead and keep clear of the sweepers. This he did, following the *Senkai Maru*, about 800 feet off the sweepers.

After further evidence for the prosecution, Commander Beckwith found that both the masters had caused inconvenience to the launches in the execution of their duty, and he fined them \$350 each, in default, two months' hard labour.

THE LOCAL LABOUR STRIKE. TWO LEADERS IMPRISONED.

At the Hongkong Magistrate's Court on Saturday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, three Chinese, alleged to be leaders of a boat-builders' strike at Ap Li Chau, were charged on remand, with using threats of violence (in company with another man not in custody) to workmen with the intention of preventing them from carrying out their duties.

Mr. M. K. Lo prosecuted, and Mr. G. R. Haywood defended the first two accused. It will be remembered that the defendants were alleged to have appealed to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to make an order for an increase in their wages. They were informed that the masters had explained that business was slack and that, therefore, they were unable to grant the demand. The men were advised to continue their work, but were informed they were absolutely free to follow their inclination in the matter. At the same time they were warned that they must not deter the other men from working, or the consequences to them would be serious. The defendants had a second interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and being dissatisfied, apparently, with the result, struck work the following day. They pressed their example, and those who declined were threatened. Fearing violence, those who wished to remain at their work left their employment. The defendants were able thus to induce about 300 men to strike thereby dislocating work altogether. Except in a few cases, the men did not return to work.

The defence denied all the allegations. It was stated that the defendants were not near the scene of the strike on the day in question and, therefore, could not have used threats. The trouble was that they were being insufficiently paid. Mr. Wolfe sentenced the first two defendants to three months' hard labour each, and discharged the third defendant, as the prosecution did not wish to press the charge against him.

came up and arrested the man, whereupon the other two defendants assaulted him. The watchman, however, managed to put the men under restraint with the assistance of several other employees of the Sincere Company. On the way to the Police Station the men offered a bribe to the watchman. When charged with the offence, the men pretended that they did not understand. They were examined, and the Police found \$25 concealed in the shoes of one of the defendants.

Complainant stated that he was watching the antics of a monkey when the man extracted the purse from his coat-pocket. The watchman corroborated the statement made by the Inspector.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till to-day, fixing bail for the second and third defendants at \$350 each. The first defendant was not allowed bail.

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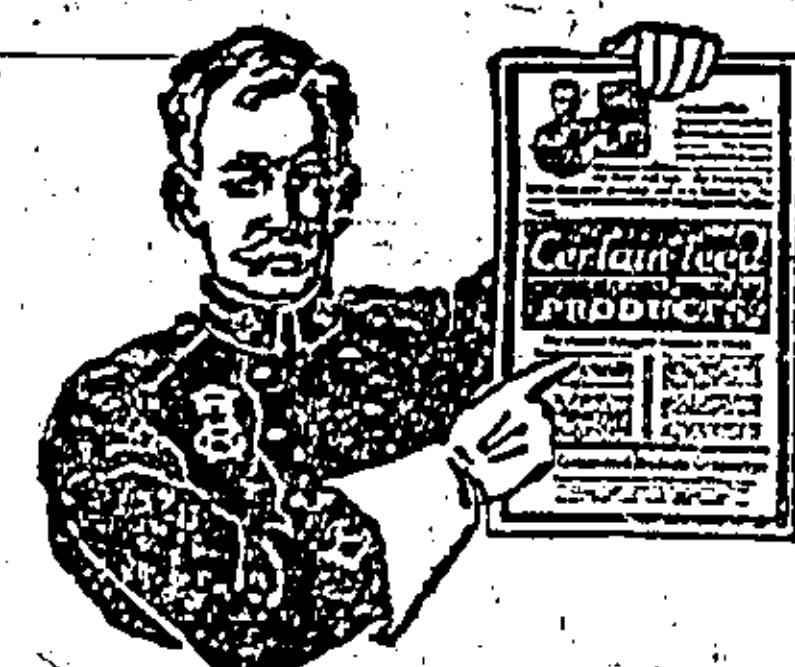
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THE WAR.

ALLIED ARMIES' IMPORTANT GAINS: BAPAUME, NOYON, MONT KEMMEL AND BAILLEUIL CAPTURED.

FIGHTING IN SUBURBS OF PERONNE.

CEASELESS BOMBING OF GERMAN TOWNS.

LONDON POLICE STRIKE SETTLED.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH CAPTURE ENEMY STRONG POINT.

LONDON, August 31st.
1.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—During the night the Australians drove the enemy from positions to the east of Clerly, capturing many prisoners and a number of machine-guns. Our advance in this locality continues.

Yesterday afternoon English troops carried out a successful operation to the north of the Arras-Cambrai road, capturing the important strong point known as St. Servin's Farm, also, Eterpigny, on the east bank of the Senece river.

On the Lys front we hold La Couture and the line of the Lawe river from Beille-Chapelle to La Strein, both of which villages are in our hands.

We are approaching Douliu, and have gained the Bailleuil station and the hill to the east of it, known as Mont de Lille.

We entered Brahouette and gained round north of Kemmel Hill.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, August 31st.
4.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—The British Third Army since August 21st has captured 100 guns and 8,000 prisoners.

The First Army since August 26th has taken 4,000 prisoners and 23 guns.

The New Zealanders took some 550 prisoners at Bapaume.

Our patrols are 2,000 yards east of Bailleuil.

BATTLE POSITION REVIEWED.

LONDON, August 31st.
2.45 p.m.

Military writers in Paris and London continue to emphasise that the most important points on the battle-front are east of Arras and north of Soissons. In both these sectors the Germans continue to offer fierce resistance with first-class troops.

It remains to be seen whether Marshal Foch will press his attacks there at all costs. If he does, the presumption then will be that he is aiming at a decision this year.

The present indications are that the enemy's High Command is prepared to stand a great deal in defence of the "Hindenburg Line," which runs, roughly, from Queant through St. Quentin to La Fere.

The St. Gobain hills, which General Mangin's army is threatening, constitute probably the greatest German bastion on the west front and a pivot of supreme importance.

However, there are great possibilities in other parts, both north and east, of the present battle-front. There is also the possibility of a big enemy reaction.

It is not inconceivable that General Hindenburg, who now commands, may attempt an enveloping movement, but if that is not in his mind, and we turn the Droocourt-Queant "switch" line, we ought to witness an amazing retreat.

REMARKABLE FEATURES OF THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 30th.
9.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—In both the north and south of the great British battle area open warfare is becoming still more open.

One of its most remarkable features is the promptness with which the field-guns gallop into action far forward, and the marvellous celerity of the "heavies" in trundling towards the front across the broken and littered roads and over shell-tossed country.

This morning an attack by the Third Army was completely successful. We are now actually within 300 yards of the Queant-Droocourt switch-line, which is even a more elaborate obstacle than the original Hindenburg Line. It consists of five distinct lines traversed with trenches and honeycombed with machine-gun emplacements and deep dugouts widely wired.

The most bitter struggle occurred at Rencourt, which is the bastion guarding the famous switch-line. The West Lancs. and London troops penetrated further eastward in this region than we have yet been since 1914.

East of Bapaume our line flowed steadily through, but not without being interrupted, throughout the day.

The important townlet Vaulx-Vraucourt was captured.

We are fighting near Beaulencourt, Fremicourt and Baneourt, and clearing out the machine-gun nests at Morval.

The tanks are doing great work, although we are using them somewhat sparingly.

The most interesting news comes from Flanders, where in the Lys salient the Germans are reported to be shelling Bailleuil, which indicates that they have abandoned the town.

Ideal fighting weather prevails, and the prisoners are incredulous regarding the extent of the German setback all along the line.

BRITISH RECAPTURE MONT KEMMEL.

LONDON, August 31st.
4.05 p.m.

It is unofficially reported that the British have recaptured Mont Kemmel.

BRITISH CAPTURE BAILLEUIL.

LONDON, August 31st.
12.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our operations are proceeding satisfactorily east and north of Bapaume, despite increased resistance.

Hard fighting has taken place on the greater part of this front, and the enemy has made a number of heavy counter-attacks.

We entered Rencourt, Bapaume and Haucourt, where we actively engaged the enemy throughout the day.

We captured Fremicourt and Vaulx-Vraucourt, securing prisoners, and we reached the western outskirts of Beugny.

The enemy is still obstinately defending Ecoist-St. Mein, though closely pressed by our troops, who took a number of prisoners.

Determined counter-attacks by strong forces at Bullecourt and Hendecourt compelled us to fall back to the western outskirts of these places, and to the German trench system between these villages, where our fire stopped the enemy's attacks.

The Canadians successfully attacked astride the Arras-Cambrai road and captured the enemy's defences between Hendecourt and Haucourt, capturing Haucourt and taking several hundreds of prisoners.

We maintained a vigorous pressure south of Bapaume and gained ground.

We also progressed east and north-east of Clerly, taking 300 prisoners. We are closely following the withdrawing enemy on the Lys sector.

COMPLETE GERMAN BATTERY CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 30th.
4.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, says:—We extended our hold to the west bank of the Somme along practically the whole line of our advance.

The Germans brought up fresh batteries, but were not prepared to risk their artillery very much.

We captured a complete battery and also 200 prisoners at Combes and one 15-millimetre howitzer and four field-guns at Maurepas.

HINDENBURG LINE CROSSED.

LONDON, August 30th.

Reuter's Agency learns that Bailleuil has been captured, and also Nootboom, three miles to the south.

The Hindenburg Line south of Bullecourt was crossed by the French.

South of the Somme we progressed and hold all the high ground between Leury and Soissons.

We captured Hill 159, immediately east of Chavigny.

British outposts are reported close to Peronne.

We have reached a point immediately north of Eterpigny, and we are also north of Biaches.

We hold Fremicourt, three miles east of Bapaume.

We hold Vaulx-Vraucourt and also Vraucourt.

The Germans hold Morval, Beaulencourt and Ecoist-St. Mein.

From Bullecourt the line runs to Hendecourt and Haucourt, thence east of Lanoy Mill, east of Pelves and west of Plouvain.

The whole of the Greenland Hill is in our hands.

Bailleuil, which the Germans evacuated, is in the Armentieres sector.

The enemy holds Mont-de-Lille, south-east of Bailleuil.

MOST DRAMATIC ERA IN THE WAR.

LONDON, August 26th.
10.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—We have reached the most dramatic era in the war. Yet, despite our successes, we ought at present to temper our optimism with caution.

Since yesterday morning the enemy has disintegrated over a considerable zone on the Somme battlefield. In some places groups of Germans were wandering about, seeking an opportunity to surrender, and the present degree of enemy demoralisation at certain places is the greatest factor in the present situation.

Yesterday the enemy cracked up in the neighbourhood of Thiepval ridge, but we must prepare for their recovery on a strong line of resistance. The battle-field scene was amazing.

FIGHTING IN PERONNE SUBURBS.

PARIS, August 30th.

Consequent on the British capture of Combes and Clerly-sur-Somme, the battle is progressing excellently.

The British hold all the defences at Peronne.

The newspaper *Heure* reports that fighting is occurring in the suburbs of Peronne, where the British are attacking in force.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, August 31st.
12.30 a.m.

A German official report states:—After bitter fighting we re-captured Rencourt and the eastern part of Bullecourt.

We shifted our defence to the line running east of Bapaume to the north-west of Peronne.

A German evening official report states:—Great English attacks on a wide front to the south-east of Arras failed.

FRENCH FRONT.

FIERCE ENEMY RESISTANCE.

LONDON, August 31st.
3.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday night, states:—The struggle continues violently on the whole front of General Debency's, General Humbert's and General Mangin's armies. The enemy's resistance is particularly fierce on the French right: it diminishes towards the centre, then re-increases on the British front. The Germans evidently are desiring at all costs to protect the flanks of their retreating lines. General Mangin has gained a firm footing on the plateau Juvigny line, which skirts the western edge of Juvigny and passes the plateau north of Cuffes and rejoins the old line on the western outskirts of Crouy.

After a very fierce fight General Mangin enlarged the bridgehead around Champs, on the right of the Ailette.

General Humbert is firmly maintaining his afternoon successes at Haplin court and Mont St. Simeon, and General Debency's men are very active in the region of the tunnel and wood on the unfinished canal.

We have captured Campagne, and progressed towards Chapitre Wood.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, August 31st.

A *communiqué* states:—There was a lively artillery duel at night-time in the region of the Canal-du-Nord, also north of Noyon and between the Ailette and the Aisne.

FRENCH MAKE NUMEROUS CAPTURES.

PARIS, August 31st.

A *communiqué* states:—We threw back to the eastern bank of the Canal-du-Nord the remaining enemy detachments, and captured Catigny and Germaize.

Following up the advance, we crossed the Canal at two points before Catigny and Beaurains, capturing Chevilly and Hill 189, and reaching Genvry.

Further south there was desperate fighting in the region north and east of Noyon. We held Haplinecourt and Mont St. Simeon.

During these actions we captured several hundred prisoners.

Fighting between the Oise and the Aisne was likewise heavy.

We captured the village Champs, north of the Ailette, also Chauvigny and Cuffes, north of Soissons, and reached the outskirts of Crouy.

Our aviators, on the 29th inst., dropped 48 tons of bombs, and 20 enemy aeroplanes were "grounded."

FRENCH REPULSE ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PARIS, August 30th.

A *communiqué* states:—On the Somme and in the region of the Canal-du-Nord there was no change at night.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we repulsed several enemy counter-attacks east of Pauly, and maintained our gains.

On the Vesle and in Champagne enemy raids were without result.

There is calm elsewhere.

FRENCH ARMIES' IMPORTANT GAINS.

LONDON, August 31st.
12.40 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday afternoon, says:—This morning highly important and strategic gains were made by both General Humbert's and General Mangin's Armies.

To the north the French crossed the unfinished canal and occupied Chevilly on the hill overlooking the Meve valley, and part of Genvry, in the hills two miles north of Noyon.

Subsequent to yesterday's capture of Noyon, there was heavy fighting north of the city, round the old cavalry barracks, in which the Germans fortified themselves, and which had to be carried by means of grenades.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy tried to re-enter Noyon, but was repulsed, and the French developed a success by the evening, and reached the foot of Mont St. Simeon, forming the western limit of the great ridge overlooking the Oise and protecting the enemy's right.

Mont St. Simeon was attacked at nine o'clock this morning after three and three-quarter hours of artillery preparation. By 9.30 the main defences of this height were carried, and about the middle of the afternoon the French reached the summit.

The French have thus established a great natural rampart upon which the enemy relied to guard his flank while withdrawing his front before the attacks of General Debency and General Rawlinson.

The two main lines of defence which the Germans have been holding, namely, the unfinished canal and the Oise heights, have been pierced. The enemy's only natural line of resistance between the present unsteady positions and the old Hindenburg Line is the Noyon-St. Quentin road from Ham to Berlaneourt. Along this front he would be able to face General Debency's army from the west, but his right would be open to attacks from the Oise heights.

Thirty-nine Germans who hid in cellars in order to escape from their own people surrendered to the French in Noyon.

THE GATEWAY TO CHEMIN-DES- DAMES.

PARIS, August 30th.

While the British troops have captured Bapaume, Combes and the left bank of the Somme, the French have continued their advance.

We have just completed a victorious work.

North of the channel now traversed, the Germans are no longer in Noyon.

The day before yesterday, in the evening, General Humbert's Division, composed of Zouaves and Algerians, encircled the town and entered it, after one of the fiercest fights of the war against the *elite* of the German troops, sacrificed to protect the retreat, crushing them with rifle fire.

We pushed forward, capturing the nearest villages and advancing to the north towards Ham, and north-east parallel with the Chauny road.

But at the same time General Mangin was again moving. He crossed the Oise near Pont l'Eveque, establishing contact with General Humbert and crossing the Ailette to the north between the Oise and Coeuy, reaching the lower part of the forest of Coeuy and repulsing the German counter-attacks near the Soissons-Coeuy road, which is most important, as it is the gateway to Chemin-des-Dames.

The Arras-Rheims front, which on July 15th extended to 270 kilometres, has fallen down to 180 kilometres, since the reduction of the German salients. However, General von Ludendorff has again failed to collect the necessary reserves against surprise attacks, which he fears. His retreat still continues necessarily.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 31st.

A German official report states:—The French obtained a foot-hold on the east bank of the Ailette, west of Fombray.

A French and American attack between Pont St. Mard and Chauvigny severely failed.

A DELAYED REPORT.

PARIS, August 26th.
(Delayed.)

A *communiqué* states:—There is reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Lassigny and between the Ailette and the Aisne.

We made fresh progress east of Bagneux, and repulsed counter-attacks west of Crecy-Aumont, and took 400 prisoners.

There was nothing elsewhere.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

PARIS, August 31st.

The newspaper *Journal*'s Madrid correspondent reports the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer *Alexandrine*.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS PENETRATE ENEMY POSITIONS.

LONDON, August 31st.

An Italian official report states:—We penetrated deeply into the enemy's positions at Monte Maio, inflicting heavy casualties and taking 25 prisoners.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY STATIONS ATTACKED.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Air Ministry states:—Yesterday morning we attacked the railway station at Conflans and a hostile aerodrome. We directly hit the hangars at the aerodrome and the Conflans railways.

We destroyed one aeroplane in fighting. All our machines returned.

We carried out another attack against the stations at Conflans and Thionville, encountering a largely superior number of enemy machines. Fierce fighting ensued, in which we destroyed one hostile machine and drove down another uncontrollable. Four British machines are missing.

TWENTY-ONE ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED.

LONDON, August 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—We destroyed 11 hostile machines and drove down 10 out of control. Nine British machines are missing.

We dropped 154 tons of bombs on various targets, including Bruges docks and many railway connections beyond the battle zone.

The weather prevented flying at night.

MORE TOWNS BOMBED.

PARIS, August 26th.
(Delayed.)

A *communiqué* states:—Bad weather on the 24th hampered our aviators, but chasers felled four enemy aeroplanes. Bombing was impossible during the day, but, the weather improving, our night bombers dropped 184 tons of bombs in the rear of the battle-field, on stations and bivouacs. Numerous hits were registered. Fires were observed in Laon, Guisard and Guignicourt.

STREETS DEVASTATED AT MANNHEIM.

Amsterdam, August 30th.
Travellers from Germany state that 40 persons were killed in Cologne and entire streets were devastated at Mannheim, while the airline works at Bingen and Coblenz were utterly destroyed in the latest air-raids.

WEEK'S BRITISH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, August 30th.

The Press Bureau states:—The details of the week's air activity show that over 200 tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy's organisations in the battle area alone.

We also raided Germany 17 times and constantly raided the Belgian coastal area. Some places were visited thrice in a single day, notwithstanding that these places were the most strongly fortified in Europe.

During the past three months we conducted 199 raids on Zebrugge, Bruges and Ostend.

A recent raid on Mannheim, when the British flew level with the housetops, had a drastic moral effect and temporarily paralysed the German defences.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON POLICE ON STRIKE

GENERAL SMUTS INTERVIEWS REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, August 30th.

The Metropolitan Police have struck for a higher pay and war bonus. Most of the City Police to-night were out.

General Smuts interviewed the Police representatives to-day.

At a mass meeting to-night the Police decided to send a deputation to-morrow to interview the Prime Minister or General Smuts.

GOVERNMENT SYMPATHETIC.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Government has promised the Police sympathetic consideration, provided they return to duty.

LONDON WITHOUT POLICE.

LONDON, August 31st.

London's first policemanless day passed off in perfect order. Traffic was little affected, and the "Specials" engaged in the regulation of traffic at crowded points exchanged chaff with knots of strikers. The latter will immediately resume in case of an air raid or in any other emergency.

STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Police strike was settled after Mr. Lloyd George received the deputation. The men will receive an increase of 13/- to their weekly wages, and will resume duty immediately.

PRIME MINISTER ON THE WAR SITUATION.

LONDON, August 30th.

The Press Bureau states:—Replying to Signor Orlando's congratulations on the British success on the Western Front, Mr. Lloyd George says:—"Thanks to the brilliant leadership of Marshal Foch and the Allied Generals, and the splendid valour and enthusiasm of all the Allied troops, the German Armies are now in retreat. I feel sure that this success is the beginning of the end of the dominance of German militarism."

(Continued on Page 6.)

READY TO WEAR

GABARDINE TROUSERS.

MEN'S CREAM

GABARDINE TROUSERS.

SMARTLY CUT AND

WELL TAILORED GARMENTS.

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WASHING FABRIC.

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SOLE AGENTS,

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for a bottle or case.

Sales Agents:

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE

Canton.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

AMERICAN WAR PROFITS TAX

WASHINGTON, August 31st.

The House of Representatives Committee has approved of the \$8,000,000 Revenue Bill, imposing an 80 per cent. war profits tax and heavy surtaxes on big incomes.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY OF POTASH DEPOSIT.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Times Correspondent at Toronto states that there is an immense deposit of potash, and sodium sulphate, amounting to many millions of tons, has been discovered in Saskatchewan. This discovery is important in view of the boastings by Germany that we could never do without her potash.

M. LENIN WOUNDED.

LONDON, August 31st.

A Russian official message, dated yesterday, states that as a result of an attempt upon his life at Moscow, M. Lenin has been wounded.

The communiqué does not give further details.

LATER.

A Russian "message" reports that Lenin was hit twice by a bullet in each shoulder, in one case a lung being affected.

FINLAND'S MONARCHY.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Times Correspondent at Stockholm states that Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has refused the throne of Finland, owing to lack of unanimity in favour of the establishment of a monarchy, and also to the stringent restriction of the Sovereign's authority.

DECIMAL COINAGE IN UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, August 31st.

A Royal Commission has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Lord Emmott to investigate the advisability of adopting a decimal coinage in the United Kingdom.

GERMAN STATES REBUKED.

AMSTERDAM, August 31st.

The manifestation of the intention of the German states, notably Bavaria and Saxony, to assert themselves by appointing their own diplomatic representatives at Sofia and elsewhere has evoked a strong rebuke from the *Vossische Zeitung*.

AMERICA'S MAN-POWER BILL.

WASHINGTON, August 31st.

Congress has passed the Man-Power Bill extending the draft age limits from eighteen to forty-five.

ALLIED AND ENEMY CREDIT IN SCANDINAVIA.

STOCKHOLM, August 31st.

A striking testimony to the difference between the Allied and enemy credit in Scandinavia is afforded by the fact that the pound sterling is now quoted at 75 per cent. of its normal value, the dollar 77 per cent., and the franc 70, while the Austrian krona is only 35 per cent., and the German mark is 50.

GERMANISING ESTHONIA.

LONDON, August 31st.

Germany is already adopting the familiar method of colonisation in Esthonia. The schools are being Germanised and Esthonian music is forbidden.

CANADA'S MAN-POWER REGISTERED.

OTTAWA, August 30th.

A registration of the man-power of Canada was taken, on June 22nd. According to the interim report of the Registration Board it appears that several hundred thousands of men are trained in agriculture, but are otherwise engaged. The registration demonstrated beyond question that we have in Canada an abundant supply of labour experienced in farming, but at present employed in other occupations.

The Board secured and placed in the hands of the County Committees the names of over 140,000 men, all of whom are being trained in agriculture, whose services are available as harvest hands should they be required.

If the cards from all parts of Canada are thoroughly scrutinised for farm prospects, labour for which is shown to be available, it will probably prove conclusively that, despite the large number of men who left the farms for overseas service, we still have a force with which we can maintain production at the present level or even increase it, if necessary.

The registration totalled 5,044,034.

JOSEPH JONAS.

LONDON, August 30th.

The Press Bureau states:—His Majesty the King has degraded Sir Joseph Jonas (the ex-Sheriff of Sheffield, who was recently charged with communicating information to the enemy) from the degree of Knight Bachelor.

THE SHANGHAI BASEBALL SCANDAL.

MR. J. I. EZRA'S CHALLENGE TO MR. MERRIMAN.

There was a new development in the baseball scandal on August 24th (says the *N. C. Daily News*), when Mr. J. I. Ezra, who by a resolution passed by the members on Monday last, was expelled membership of the Race Club, sent a letter to Messrs. R. D. Bunn, president of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club, and Mr. W. L. Merriman, suggesting that the charge of bribery should be brought to a fair trial, Mr. Ezra claiming that up to the present he had had no fair trial, and offering if the charge is proved against him to pay any sum up to \$100,000 to Allied War Funds on condition that if the charge is disproved the recipients of the letter and their friends shall pay a like amount to the same funds.

THE STORY OUTLINED.

It will be remembered that following two remarkably poor displays given by the 9th Cavalry in matches with Meiji and the Navy, on both of which occasions the Cavalry lost, though an easy victory was commonly expected for them, Mr. W. L. Merriman and some others made investigations which led to a formal complaint being laid against Mr. J. I. Ezra, who was a member of the Shanghai Race Club. The matter was consequently taken up by the Stewards and in the course of their investigations the names of Messrs. F. S. Elias and V. Gensburger were brought in. The charge laid by Mr. Merriman was that Mr. J. I. Ezra had paid \$2,000 to the Cavalry team to lose matches, and that they had wagered considerable sums, the winnings of these three young men amounting to \$13,000. Shortly after the investigation had commenced the \$13,000 had been sent to the Baseball Club to be dealt with as they thought fit.

The Stewards of the Race Club, as the result of their inquiries and deliberations, decided to place the whole matter before the members of the Race Club and for that purpose an extraordinary general meeting was held on Monday last, when the charge of bribery was dropped. The Club, however, proceeded to expel Mr. J. I. Ezra—whose conduct alone was before the meeting—on the ground that he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming to a member of the Race Club by having associated freely with the Cavalry team, and by giving them money without the knowledge of their superior officer, contributing to get them into trouble and to bring disgrace upon their regiment.

In this connection the giving of \$2,070 to the Cavalry team on three different occasions—the \$70 in the early part of the week, \$1,000 after the match with Meiji, and the remaining \$1,000 after the match with the Navy—was admitted, but Mr. Ezra denied that it was paid as the result of any agreement with the negroes that they would lose the matches, but said that the money was given spontaneously, because the negroes had said they were short of money and would get no more until they reached Manila, and the additional reason was also given that Mr. Ezra and his friends were sorry for the Cavalry team because they had lost.

Mr. J. I. Ezra having been expelled, the Stewards then took up the case of Mr. F. S. Elias, which in the meantime had been allowed to wait, pending the result of last Monday's meeting, and on Friday last the Stewards, at a special meeting, decided to suspend Mr. Elias for a year. The case of Mr. V. Gensburger did not come before the Stewards, but not being a member of the Race Club, he was understood that the matter is under the consideration of the French authorities. Mr. Elias Ezra was also interrogated, but the Stewards found no ground for action against him.

OUTSPOKEN COMMENT.

In a leading article the *North-China Daily News* says:—

"Except for providing a new sensation it cannot be thought that Mr. J. I. Ezra's offer to pay to war funds to-day does offer to a hundred thousand dollars, if Mr. Bunn and Mr. Merriman can prove him guilty of bribery, on condition that they and their friends do the like if they fail, does much to improve the situation. And to those who think that there has been enough sensation already, that sufficient publicity has been secured, and that further credit of this delectable morsel is merely the making up of mud in which a certain class of journalist delights, Mr. Ezra's letter which we print to-day does not improve matters at all. What it amounts to in plain language is nothing more nor less than that he offers to bet Mr. Bunn and Mr. Merriman twenty-five, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars that they cannot make good their words. There has already been quite enough betting. Mr. Judah Ezra wishes to clear himself as easily understood. But he appears to forget that there is a much simpler and more satisfactory way of doing so than by making expensive challenges through newspapers. The Stewards having dropped the charge of bribery, and the members of the Race Club having vented their displeasure on quite different grounds, the statement attributed to Mr. Merriman becomes a purely personal affair and the obvious way to make him prove it would be to have him brought to court of law, where the matter could be threshed out and the amplest vindication afforded to Mr. Ezra in an atmosphere remote from all suspicion of sentiment and personal bias. Further than this, it can hardly fail to be remarked that Mr. Ezra's challenge argues complete obliviousness to the real offence for which his name was removed from the membership of the Race Club. The letter cannot be thought well advised from any point of view, and except they choose to do so for their own satisfaction, there is not the slightest need for Mr. Bunn and Mr. Merriman to take any notice of it."

There remains, however, a better way for Mr. Judah Ezra, Mr. F. S. Elias and Mr. Victor Gensburger to rehabilitate themselves than either by bets or libel actions. It is indeed the only way that can afford them permanent satisfaction. We put altogether on one side the original allegation of bribery. On their own admissions and on nothing else, how do these three men present themselves to the public? As having too much money and too little to do; as greedy of excitement and not over particular how they get it; of risking vast sums in gambling with the inevitable result of not appearing to mind sailing close to the wind in order to recoup themselves when they lose. It may be said that the same charges could be brought against hundreds and thousands of others. That is perfectly true, but the others have had the ill-deserved good fortune not to be found out. The suggestion in that sentence is not, perhaps, the highest morality, but it expresses the practical issue to-day which Mr. Ezra, Mr. Elias and Mr. Gensburger have to consider. They have to make a new start. What prospect awaits them if they linger on in Shanghai? All sport will be closed to them, decent society will shut its doors on them and the only associates and reports available for them will be the riff-raff of the town and its less reputable bars. But for an alternative the war opens a splendid, a heaven-sent opportunity. Assuming that they are physically fit—and there cannot be much amiss with men who ride boldly and skilfully across country and in steep chasms—there is work for these men at the front in which bygone will truly become bygone. If they die, the best of them will be remembered; if they live to come back to the Far East, they can be sure that they will find a happy chapter closed for ever. We have spoken plainly, because we believe it is in their interests that we do so and that the community supports us."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN SPY DEPORTED FROM JAPAN.

ALLEGED ROUMANIAN MAJOR.

A "Roumanian Major," named Jean Calarou, aged 30, has been ordered by the Minister of Home Affairs to leave Japan on the ground that his actions are not compatible with the interests of this country and her Allies (says the *Japan Gazette* of August 18th).

Calarou, who proves to be an out-and-out German spy, arrived in Tokio on April 12th, from Vladivostok, via Tsaruga, and a week later arrived in Yokohama, where he has since been registered at the International Building and at a local hotel.

During his stay in Japan he declared that he was at the head of a Roumanian Military Mission, but he has since been conducting some very shady transactions with local Germans, Roumanians, and Russians.

Some time ago he attempted to proceed to China, Egypt and India by forging his passport, but his game was spotted.

According to the official statement issued, the spy was born in Bukovina. He was for many years one of the leading German agents in the Balkans. He was the author of a bomb outrage in the Dobrudja, and in the Parliament at Budapest, after which he fled to Austria. At the outbreak of the present war he returned to Roumania, and entered the service of the secret police, but in reality assisted the Germans by carrying on espionage work in Roumania.

After the outbreak of the Russian revolution, he became one of the principal German Agents engaged in corrupting the Russian troops and was exceedingly active in promoting Bolshevism among the Russian troops on the Roumanian front in May, 1917. He then endeavoured, with the aid of corrupt Russian troops to bring about a revolution in Roumania which would be favourable to Germany by plotting to take the King of Roumania, the Crown Prince, and leading members of the Government.

He was about to be arrested when he fled to Kishineff from Jassy.

In Bessarabia he continued to carry on the Bolshevik propaganda by means of large sums of money supplied him by the German Government.

A "SECOND LICHNOWSKY."

A "Second Lichnowsky," the Paris *Temps* calls General Count Max Montgelas, who has written an article in the *Berliner Tageblatt* protesting against the practices of war of which he had been an indignant witness. Count Montgelas commanded the French front at the beginning of the war, and was disgusted by the excesses committed by the German Armies in Belgium and the invaded departments. He sought to treat the civilian populations with justice and humanity, and was retired for this cause. He took refuge in Switzerland, where he studied the origin of the war and the violation of Belgium, reaching the same conclusion as Dr. Wilhelm Muehlen, former director of the Krupp Works, and Prof. Friedrich Foerster, of the University of Munich, both of whom have strongly criticized the German Government. Count Montgelas in his articles in the *Tageblatt* was extremely outspoken for a German General, his charges against militarism supporting the ideals of Viscount Grey and President Wilson. The *Temps* adds that it is interesting to find a professional soldier confirming the German Foreign Secretary, von Kuehlmann, on the impossibility of a solution exclusively by arms.

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A CONFESSION OF FAITH SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S BOOK OF SPIRITISM.

[BY H. B. MARriott WATSON.]

Among the men of distinction who have in recent years given their adhesion to "spiritism," Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is a notable recruit. This little book is a confession of faith, very frank, very courageous, and very resolute. For years Sir Arthur has studied the phenomena which (to my mind) unfortunately are associated with the word "spiritualism." In these pages he gives an interesting history of his gradual conversion. He experimented a good deal himself, and he read countless books. Perhaps it is not inappropriate that one who also has studied the subject carefully, experimented and read countless books should testify to his complete agreement with the results of Sir Arthur's investigations. There is no room in this book for much evidence. For that the inquiry must go to the thousand and one publications in which it is set forth.

"The New Revelation" is rather an exposition of a religious philosophy. Sir Arthur began with the ordinary scientific belief that mind is a function of the brain, but he came to doubt that when had proof of telepathy, which is communication between distant minds.

was Professor William James, a very earnest and even conservative student of psychology, who first suggested that mind might be a transmissive function of the brain. In other words, as Bergson has it, the brain is the organ of connection to earth. To put it simply, the mind operates through the brain in physical life.

THE NEW REVELATION.

"This explanation would end the purist's view that life dissolves in the ash of the bodily structure, and is to be distinguished inquirers justified by facts of the phenomena." Sir Arthur's explanation of the New Revelation, because he regards it as the most important event since the birth of Christ, has come to it from two sources: religious and scientific. Orthodox science refuses the new phenomena, credence claiming that they are the product either of trickery or of self-delusion. But they have been so carefully and so consistently studied by people of repute and position that it is impossible that this *ex cathedra* statement should dismiss them. Even those investigators who are reluctant to accept a spiritualistic explanation admit that the phenomena are real.

As for the orthodox religions, they have usually referred the phenomena to satanic influence, quite oblivious of the fact that Sir Arthur points out, manifestation allied to the spiritualistic are among the fundamental events recorded in the Gospels. Sir Arthur considers that a new truth will considerably modify modern Christianity. Myers said of the phenomena he had investigated for thirty years that they "proved the verities of all religions, and I believe this to be a profound truth. Death is only a question of a last trump or a day of judgment. The human being passes out of his body into the new conditions, not as 'thin flame' or, as the author phrases it, 'a wisp of gaseous happiness floating about in the air.' He passes out clothed in St. Paul's words, with 'a spiritual body,' which is the counterpart of the physical body at its best. All fears of imperfections disappear, being the product of the grosser matter of which we are built in this life."

"ON THE OTHER SIDE."

Sir Arthur follows the history of the emancipated spirit, as revealed by scores of communications from the other side. They all agree in essentials, and vary a little in details, as is only natural, seeing the diversity of human types and intelligences. For one thing established on which Sir Arthur insists, and which, indeed, is the fundamental principle of this new religious philosophy, is that death does not instantly convert a foolish person into a wise, or a bad man into a good. On the contrary, people go over with the same intellectual and ethical equipment as on earth. Of course, all that is of the body perishes with the body. But life "on the other side" is instantaneous and progressive. "Death does not interrupt the law of evolution; it is a mere incident in it. Among things that may astonish and appear to astonish people who arrive in this other world is the seeming solidity and substantiality of their new bodies. This is remarked over and over again. I think Sir Arthur writes admirably on this point."

If we could conceive a world a thousand times denser, heavier and duller than this world, we can clearly see that to its inmates it would seem much the same as this, since their strength and texture would be in proportion. If, however, those inmates came in contact with us, they would look upon us as extraordinarily airy beings, living in a strange, light, spiritual atmosphere; they would not remember, that we also, since our being and our surroundings are in harmony and in proportion to each other, feel and act exactly as they do.

On this analogy it is easy to see that a more ethereal world than ours might exist, as real and as substantial as the inmates as our own is to us.

The courage and large-mindedness of this book deserve cordial recognition. Sir Arthur was never a dogmatist, but having come to certain conclusions after 30 years of experiment, he honestly and freely states them unflinchingly to the public. The prejudice against these phenomena is still enormous, but work like this is sapping it slowly. In another generation the truths embodied in "The New Revelation" will be accepted as a matter of course.—*Daily Chronicle*.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

COMBLES CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 30th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Despite the destruction of river bridges our advanced troops crossed the Somme to the south and west of Peronne. We have taken Clery-sur-Somme and Combles, capturing in this area over 300 prisoners, and taking a few guns.

BULLECOURT TAKEN.

North of Bapaume, London and West Lancashire troops made important progress on Thursday afternoon, eastward of the Scarpe river, capturing Bullecourt and Hendecourt-lez-Cagnicourt, with powerful trench systems, after hard fighting.

Between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrai road the Canadians, this morning, delivered an attack which is reported to be developing favourably. Astride the Scarpe English and Scottish divisions continued to advance on Thursday afternoon and gained valuable ground in the direction of Elwepigny Hamblain-lez-Prés and Plouvain.

We held the enemy and captured a number of prisoners in these operations. We continue to advance in the valleys of the Lawe and Lys rivers.

CAPTURES CONFIRMED.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Clery-sur-Somme, Combles, Bullecourt, Hendecourt-lez-Cagnicourt.

The Canadian attack between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrai road is progressing favourably.

ENEMY POSITIONS UNTENABLE.

LONDON, August 30th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The successful attack since the 28th inst. delivered by the Fourth, Third, and First British Armies rendered the enemy's positions on the old Somme battle-field untenable.

The enemy has been forced on the whole front from Bapaume southwards to abandon, with great loss of prisoners, guns and material as well as killed and wounded, the ground which he gained at such heavy cost in March and April this year.

HEM CAPTURED.

We have reached the west bank of the Somme, opposite Brie and Peronne, and have captured Hem. Northward of Hem we are advancing on the general line Combles-Morval-Benilcourt-Fremicourt.

NEW ZEALAND FORCES OCCUPY B. AUME.

The New Zealand troops took possession of Bapaume this morning, driving out the enemy rearwards.

North of Bapaume the enemy is still endeavouring to maintain positions. After hard fighting about Vraucourt, Ecous-St. Mein and Hendecourt-lez-Cagnicourt, we made progress, taking many prisoners.

North of the Scarpe we re-established our positions on Greenland Hill, from which the enemy forced us back on the 27th inst.

We made further progress astride the Lawe river north of Bethune and eastward of Nieppe Forest.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says:—Low clouds and rain interfered with flying on the 29th inst. We dropped six tons of explosives and fired many machine-gun rounds on enemy troops and transport in the battle-zone.

Aeroplanes at various points delivered small-arm ammunition by parachute and destroyed two enemy aeroplanes.

Our night-fliers dropped 1½ tons of bombs, mainly on Cambrai junction and an aerodrome eastward of St. Quentin.

BRITISH FORCES CAPTURE BAPAUME.

LONDON, August 30th.
Reuter's Agency learns that there is no change north of Bapaume.

We have taken Bapaume and reached the Bapaume-Benilcourt road, and our troops are approaching the latter village. We reached the high ground to the north-east of Gueudecourt, and nearly reached Le Transloy.

Patrols are reported in Les Boeufs and Morval, and we have taken Guinchy and Guillemont and reached the western outskirts of Maurepas.

We have reached the Somme between Peronne and Haplicourt. Thence the line follows the river from Cizancourt southwards to Royle-le-Grand, where it passes the Somme-Oise Canal to Cochy, thence east of Beaulieu and Ecuvilly, following the canal from Catigny to Noyon, which the French have captured.

The French hold Morlincourt, east of Noyon, and are reported to have captured Juvigny, but have lost Chavigny.

BRITISH ADVANCE RESUMED.

LONDON, August 30th.
Reuter's Agency learns that the British resumed their advance this morning and penetrated another 100 yards on a seven-mile front, between Bullecourt and the river Scarpe.

The line reached within a mile of the Drocourt-Queant switch-line, the nearest point to which is Reincourt-lez-Cagnicourt.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 30th.

A German official wireless message says:—We repulsed five English attacks between the Scarpe and the Senisee.

We thrice re-captured Boiry Notre Dame, but the enemy's evening attack re-took it.

We repulsed seven attacks astride the Arras-Cambrai road and attacks south of Croisilles and south-east of Mory. The enemy advance beyond Dampierre, Belloy-Nesle, Beaulieu and Surcy.

Noyon now lies in front of our battle-front.

FRENCH FRONT.

NOYON CARRIED BY SHEER FIGHTING.

PARIS, August 30th.
A communiqué says:—During the day we progressed in the region of the Canal du Nord, which we skirt on its whole length except towards Catigny and Sermaise.

We captured Bois du Quesnoy, north-east of Ecuvilly, and Beaurains. Southwards, the battle became bitterly violent.

We carried Noyon by sheer fighting and reached the southern edge of Haplicourt.

East of Noyon we gained a footing on the southern slopes of Mont St. Simeon and took Laudrimart and Morlincourt, capturing several hundred prisoners.

We crossed the Ailette between the Oise and the Aisne at several points north and south of Champs, despite resistance, and captured Cuny and Pont St. Mar.

NEXT STEP IN THE BATTLE.

LONDON, August 30th.
On Thursday evening, Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphed:—To-day the Germans have been counter-attacking along the whole line. They are holding out stoutly in many places with a view to further retirement at a favourable moment.

General Debency's army southward of Nesles is progressing in the region of Moyennecourt and Breuil, also towards and along the unfinished Nesles-Noyon canal.

General Humbert's army has captured Beaurains and Sermaise.

General Mangin's army is faced by a large rampart of hills from Mont St. Simeon to Chauny. This army is firmly established on the Laffaux plateau. It has Tartiers and is close to Juvigny.

The next step in the development of the battle depends upon the advance of the armies north of the Somme.

FRENCH ARTILLERY PULVERISE ENEMY POINTS.

LONDON, August 30th.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Thursday night, states:—German counter-attacks were supported by heavily reinforced artillery.

A German attack on Monchain, on the west bank of the Somme, was driven back after a furious struggle.

The enemy resistance was particularly stiff in the region of Royle-le-Grand, Royle-le-Petit and Quignery, two kilometres from Nesle.

Our artillery pulverised a number of enemy strong points.

The two Roys and Quignery fell in the evening, likewise Breuil and Coven-court.

Further south, after fierce grenade fighting, the French entered Quenoy Wood.

After carrying Noyon, French infantry reached the south slopes of Mount Saint Simeon, while some units crossed the Ailette and, in conjunction with the Americans, continue to press the enemy on the plateau Juvigny. The enemy, knowing the vital value of these positions, is evidently prepared to defend them at all costs, throwing in his best troops available, including the Guards.

PROGRESS BY AMERICANS.

LONDON, August 30th.
An American official communiqué states:—North of the Aisne we progressed in the region of Juvincourt, despite strong enemy resistance.

Our patrols along the Vesle and in Wœuvre brought in prisoners.

DARING FRENCH AVIATORS.

PARIS, August 30th.
It transpires that French aviators have been carrying to Germany intelligence agents, whom the aeroplanes picked up and brought back when their mission had been accomplished.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY EXPLAINS THE GREAT RETREAT.

LONDON, August 30th.

The following is another example of how the great retreat is being explained for "home consumption."

The well-known military writer, Capt. von Salzmann, in the *Possische Zeitung*, says: "We are drawing the enemy into a terrible wilderness in order to hold him upon given lines. His supply difficulties will then be almost insurmountable. Marshal Foch has hitherto not produced that disorder in the German armies which is essential for breaking through. If we had the enormous human material Marshal Foch has, not only would we have been in Paris, but we would have captured the world. A decision is approaching in which the justice of our cause must triumph."

GERMANY'S "ANTIDOTE."

AMSTERDAM, August 30th.

The *Koelnische Volks Zeitung* has noted with satisfaction that German tactics have found an antidote to the British battering weapon—the Tank. It calls the antidote "mobility."

SPOTTED FEVER IN AUSTRIA.

ZURICH, August 30th.

Spotted typhus has broken out in Galicia and Bukovina.

Fifty cases are officially admitted.

WHEAT DISEASE IN GERMANY.

ZURICH, August 30th.

The German agricultural papers are greatly concerned at the alarming increase in wheat disease. The crop is useless in some districts. Rye in Northern and Eastern Germany is suffering badly from wet, and the millers refuse to accept it.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

NEUTRAL PROTEST.

AMSTERDAM, August 30th.

A message from Kiev states that neutral representatives have notified the Soviet Government protesting against the same arrests of officers at Moscow and Petrograd and threatening to rescind the right of sanctuary for Bolshevik representatives abroad.

JAPANESE STAFF LEAVE MOSCOW.

AMSTERDAM, August 30th.

The Japanese Consul-General and members of the Embassy have left Moscow, being the last *Entente* representatives in the city. The Bolshevik Government has ordered their journey to Japan to be facilitated.

FOOD SITUATION IN UKRAINE.

STOCKHOLM, August 30th.

The great shortage of foodstuffs from Ukraine is explained by the reluctance of the peasants to accept paper money. The Germans are taking coercive measures against the peasants.

BOLSHEVICS SHOOT THE TSAREVITCH.

LONDON, August 30th.

It is confirmed that the Bolsheviks have shot the Tsarevitch.

WOMEN TRAMWAY WORKERS.

WAGES ADVANCED.

LONDON, August 30th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Committee on Production has awarded women tramway and omnibus workers an advance of 25% weekly over the pre-war rates, thus equalising the rates with male workers.

The Government has appointed a committee to investigate and report on the relations between the wages of women and men generally.

METROPOLITAN POLICEMEN ON STRIKE.

DEMAND INCREASED WAGES.

LONDON, August 30th.

Several hundred policemen at the Bow Street, Westminster, and other stations in the London suburbs struck at midnight, demanding an increase of 21% weekly with a bonus of 19% per cent. as well as recognition of the Constables' Union. The men in the Strand District assembled at Waterloo Bridge and marched to Bow Street. There were similar scenes elsewhere.

"SPECIALS" AS SUBSTITUTES.

LATER.

A number of London police have struck for higher pay and a war bonus. Special constables are being called up as substitutes.

RECRUITING IN INDIA.

SPLENDID RESULTS ACHIEVED.

LONDON, August 30th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Simla says:—An interesting indication of the attitude of certain frontier tribesmen is afforded by the expression of loyalty by the Jirgas of the Lower Swat and the Ranizai tribe, who at the same time offered to hold military posts and relieve regular troops. Extraordinary recruiting figures have been received from certain Punjab districts. In July Gujarat furnished twice the number asked for, while the province as a whole provided nearly 17,000 men. Indications point to still heavier recruitings in August.

BELGIAN WOMEN FOR GERMAN FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, August 30th.

The *Telegraph* states that women and girls are being deported from Ghent for forced labour behind the German front, replacing the men deportees whose health has been ruined by hardships.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, August 30th.

The Senate has passed a Bill favouring the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks after June 30th, 1919.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 29th.

The silver market is quiet but steady.

CANADA PROHIBITS EXPORT OF SILVER.

LONDON, August 28th.

The Canadian Government has prohibited the export of silver except by licence.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

POSITION OF AN EDITOR-PROPRIETOR.

In the King's Bench Division Mr. Justice Sankey heard the appeal of the Inland Revenue Commissioners in connection with the assessment for excess profits tax of Mr. Leopold James Maxse, the editor and proprietor of the *National Review*.

The Attorney-General, for the Commissioners, said that they appealed on the ground that Section 39 of the Finance Act (2), 1915, Sub-section C, giving exemption from assessment in respect of excess profits tax to "professional men," did not apply to Mr. Maxse. The *National Review*, of which the respondent was the proprietor, editor, and publisher, was at first published at a loss, but since 1905 profits had been made. The Crown's contention was that the carrying on of the *National Review* was a business and not a profession. Although, without doubt, the respondent was an able and incisive journalist, he was none the less the owner of the publication, and in the same position as any other business man. In acquiring the *National Review* Mr. Maxse had become a business man, and if he made profits he was liable to be taxed on those profits.

The Hon. W. Finlay, K.C., for Mr. Maxse, contended that it was quite impossible in this case to infer that Mr. Maxse's work was a trade or business. He wrote by far the greater part of the *National Review*. Mr. Maxse was a journalist with exceptional gifts. The assessors had rightly exempted him under Sub-section C. Although, in fact, some profits were made out of the advertisements, the main profits were derived from the respondent's personality as a journalist. The profits were derived in respect of his profession. Only a small element of business entered into the matter.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, giving judgment, said Excess profits duty was imposed by Section 38, Finance Act, 1915, and the trades and businesses to which it applied were set out in Section 39. One of the exceptions to which Section 38 did not apply was "any profession the profits of which are dependent mainly upon the professional qualifications of the person by whom the profession is carried on, and in which no capital expenditure is required or only capital expenditure of a comparatively small amount." Could Mr. Maxse claim the benefit of those words? Did he in fact carry on a profession exempted by the sub-section? He purchased the *National Review* in 1903, and in 1909 visited Berlin, satisfied himself that Germany intended to attack this country, and since then he had constantly used the *Review* to call attention to that danger.

At first he was unsuccessful—a voice crying in the wilderness. The paper did not prosper. When war broke out, Mr. Maxse, fearing the magazine might be ruined, very much increased his personal contributions to it, so that they amounted to seven-ninths of the total. Now it was said that his profits were mainly dependent on his professional qualifications, with little or no capital expenditure. It had been found that at the present time no capital was required by the respondent. The Income Tax Commissioners for St. Paul's, Covent Garden, found that the sale of the *National Review* was largely due to the popularity of Mr. Maxse's own writings. His Lordship thought that was a finding of fact which brought the respondent within the clause that "the profits are dependent mainly on the professional qualifications of the person by whom the profession is carried on." It looked to his Lordship that, if Mr. Maxse by any misfortune ceased to be able to write for the *National Review*, the career of that *Review* might possibly not be a long one. But was this a profession? Mr. Maxse was not quite in the same position as a journalist who sent articles to the various publications and obtained remuneration from proprietors or publishers. His remuneration was derived from the sale of a commodity in the open market. For the year to May, 1914, for example, the books showed that out of 27,000 receipts in respect of the *National Review* £1,000 was from advertisements. The respondent's income was really derived from the publishing of a magazine. He did not receive the remuneration of an ordinary journalist, nor did he perform the functions of an ordinary journalist. His Lordship thought the respondent was carrying on an ordinary commercial business, and that the profits were derived from the sale of a commodity in the open market. He thought that the Crown was entitled to succeed, although he should like to think that the case would be taken to a higher Court.

The appeal was accordingly allowed.

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Winning Tickets must be presented at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 31st December, 1919, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in Hongkong, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 31st December, 1919.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the present Committee are:—

Mr. C. E. ANTON (President),	Mr. A. G. GORDON (Past President),
Mr. R. M. DYER (Vice-President),	Dr. C. FORSYTH,
Mr. R. G. SHEWAN (Past President),	Mr. A. O. LANG,
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.	Mr. W. NICHOLSON,
(Past President),	Mr. J. REID,
Hon. Mr. DAVID LINDALE	Mr. R. SUTHERLAND,
(Past President),	Mr. M. A. MURRAY (Hon. Treasurer),
Mr. T. F. HODGE (Past President),	Mr. J. M. GORDON
Mr. D. MACDONALD (Past President),	(Acting Hon. Secretary).

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